



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

SOME FUNGI COLLECTED IN VIRGINIA

WILLIAM A. MURRILL

During a brief vacation near the end of October, 1916, the writer spent several days on Apple Orchard Mountain in the Blue Ridge, eighteen miles north of Bedford, Virginia, and obtained a number of fungi for the Garden herbarium. Large collections of fungi had previously been obtained by me from the regions about Blacksburg and Mountain Lake, in the southwestern part of Virginia and from Falls Church, near Washington, but my knowledge of Blue Ridge fungi had been chiefly gained at Biltmore and the Pink Beds in western North Carolina.

October proved to be much too late for most of the fleshy species. The weather was no colder than in New York, but the season was earlier and most of these species had disappeared. *Hypholoma perplexum*, a late autumnal species, was the only one found in sufficient quantity to be used as food. *Laetiporus speciosus* had been common on oak and chestnut logs, but the sporophores were fast decaying. *Rostkovites granulatus* and *Russula rubrotincta*? were abundant in a pine grove south of Bedford at 1200 feet elevation, but were not seen in the mountains. This species of *Russula* was especially well-flavored, and entirely free from insects on account of the cool weather. *Trametes robinio-phila*, a tough polypore, was common on black locust around Bedford, but did not occur in the mountains. It is a southern species.

Apple Orchard Mountain is 4200 feet high, about 200 feet higher than the famous twin Peaks of Otter, which are conspicuous a few miles to the west. There is a camp near the summit, where one may be very comfortable, and good mountain trails radiate from it in all directions. A large swamp near the camp is filled with *Rhododendron catawbiense* and *Kalmia latifolia* intermixed with old hemlocks, and many interesting fungi doubtless occur there in July and August. The chief forest trees are chestnut and species of oak, red oak predominating. The

chestnut canker has appeared in the valleys to the north and south of the mountain, but has not yet extended above them.

The summit of the mountain consists of masses of granite rock, with some grass, a few stunted red oaks, the Alleghany birch, and thickets of hawthorn, willow, dogwood, gooseberry, and hazelnut. The north side of the mountain, especially near the waterfall and brook, is quite moist and should yield a large number of fungi at the proper season.

In the following list of fungi, which is alphabetical, the numerals 1-3 denote a definite number of times collected, while the letters *n*, *nn*, and *nnn* mean "frequent," "common," and "very common," respectively.

LIST OF SPECIES COLLECTED

*Armillaria putrida*²

*Bjerkandera Spraguei*¹

*Bovista pilae*ⁿ. In open field.

*Calostoma lutescens*ⁿ. Abundant by roadsides in rhododendron thicket. Dr.

Plukenet described this as "Fungus pulverulentus, virginianus, caudice corallino, topiario arte contorto."

Clitocybe sp.¹ In open grassy field. Neither *C. dealbata* nor *C. aperta*.

*Claudopus nidulans*¹

*Coltricia cinnamomea*¹. In sandy soil.

*Coriolus nigromarginatus*ⁿ

*Coriolus prolificans*ⁿⁿⁿ

*Coriolus versicolor*ⁿⁿ

*Corticium polyporoideum*¹. On oak bark. Determined by Professor E. A. Burt.

*Crucibulum vulgare*¹

*Daedalea confragosa*ⁿ

*Daedalea quercina*ⁿ

*Daldinia concentrica*ⁿ

*Elfvigia megaloma*ⁿ

*Exobasidium Vaccinii*¹

Flammula sp.¹ On a dead oak log.

Flammula sp.¹ On a dead stump of *Kalmia latifolia*.

*Fulvifomes Robiniae*ⁿ

*Gymnopus dryophilus*¹. On a deciduous stump.

Gymnosporangium sp.¹ On fruits of *Crataegus neofluvialis*.

*Gyrophora Muhlenbergii*ⁿⁿ. On rocks along summit of mountain. "Black Rock" owes its name to this lichen.

*Haplophilus gilvus*ⁿ

*Hemiarcyria rubiformis*¹. Abundant on a dead trunk. This is a beautiful little slime-mold.

*Hexagona alveolaris*¹

*Hydnoporia fuscescens*¹

Hydnum sp.¹ On leaf-mold in woods.

*Hydnum adustum*²

*Hydnum caput-ursi*¹. On a standing oak trunk on summit.

*Hypholoma perplexum*ⁿⁿ

*Inonotus radiatus*¹. On dead *Betula alleghanensis* on the summit.

*Ischnoderma fuliginosum*¹. On hemlock.

*Laccaria laccata*ⁿ

Lachnocladium sp.¹

*Laetiporus speciosus*ⁿⁿ

*Lentinus strigosus*¹

*Lenzites betulina*¹

*Lycogala epidendrum*¹. A common slime-mold, not properly included among the fungi.

*Lycoperdon gemmatum*¹. In sheltered woods.

*Monadelphus illudens*¹

*Panellus ursinus*¹

*Plowrightia morbosa*¹. On *Prunus serotina*.

Poria sp.¹ Yellow.

Poria sp.¹ With hymenium somewhat resembling that of *Coriolus biformis*.

*Poria medullapanis*¹. On black locust.

*Prunulus galericulatus*ⁿ

*Pyropolyporus ignarius*¹. On birch.

*Schizophyllus alneus*ⁿ

*Scleroderma aurantiacum*¹

*Scleroderma Geaster*¹. On a sheltered southern slope.

*Spongipellis fragilis*¹. Abundant on a decayed hemlock log. I had collected this rare species at Ohio Pyle, Pa., and Lake Placid, N. Y., but not in Virginia. See "Southern Polypores," p. 61.

*Stereum candidum*ⁿ. On living white oak trunks, apparently confined to the bark.

*Stereum complicatum*²

*Stereum lobatum*ⁿⁿ

*Stereum rugosum*¹. On a birch trunk.

*Tremella lutescens*¹. On a hemlock log.

*Tyromyces chioneus*³

NEW YORK BOTANICAL GARDEN